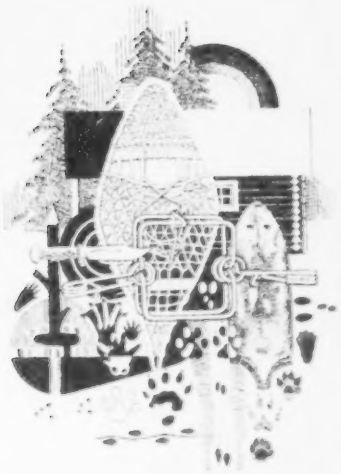
Trapping Guide



2002/2003

Have you seen this fox? (see page 2)

103-02435/

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Cover photo - Grey foxes occasionally make their way into southeast Manitoba. Often mistaken for a cross fox, this species has a shorter muzzle, rounder footprints, grizzled gray upper parts, with a black muzzle patch below each eye and on the lower jaw. Grey foxes can climb trees because their claws are hooked. Current information on distribution and abundance in Manitoba is needed. Please report any sightings or captures to the nearest Manitoba Conservation District Office or wildlife@gov.mb.ca. Photo from USFWS.

2002-2003 CHANGES

1 Fisher and Marten

- **Marten: Turtle Mountain RTL Sect. Quota increased to 6**
- **Fisher: Open Area Zones (OAZ) 2-5; N. Special Trapping Area; Interlake, Western, Eastern RTL Dist. November 1, 2002 - February 15, 2003**

Several southern Trapping Districts experienced great pressure on fisher breeding populations, resulting in requests to reduce the season. This change also allows better alignment with marten season dates in many of these areas. Increases in marten populations in the Turtle Mountain RTL Section allow for increases in that quota.

2 Lynx and Bobcat

- **All areas December 1, 2002 - February 28, 2003**

The closing date extensions allow for alignment with canid seasons closing dates.

3 Wolf

- **OAZ 1 & 2; Western RTL Dist.; Turtle Mtn. RTL Sect. October 14, 2002 - February 28, 2003**
- **All other areas October 14, 2002 - March 31, 2003**

Increases in wolf populations, especially in west-central Manitoba, allow for an extended season which will close at the same time as the Big Game season for wolf. Alignment with fox and coyote trapping seasons is improved.

HUMANE TRAPPING

Humane trapping can be defined as the taking of furbearers with the least amount of stress to the animal. People, including trappers, who use wildlife recognize that they have a responsibility to treat animals with respect. **Respect for wildlife includes selecting the most humane and efficient method possible to capture furbearers.** Trappers should note that, on finding a live furbearer or wolf in a trapping device, the animal should be immediately and humanely killed.

To ensure continued markets for our wild-caught fur, Canada, Russia and the European Union (EU) signed the **Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS).** It sets performance standards for traps.

Manitoba regulations have been changed over time to reflect our obligations to the AIHTS. (See Implementation Schedule on page 4).

What these changes mean for the Manitoba trapper:

1 AIHTS applies to almost all furbearers trapped in Manitoba (see Summary charts in English, Cree, and Ojibwe; pages 5-7).

2 Leghold Restraining Trap:

- **Modified versions include the padded, laminated and off-set leghold restraining traps.**
- Manitoba wildlife regulations **now prohibit the use of all types of unmodified leghold traps on land** to take most species (see Summary charts).
- All types, when used in a drowning set, *will be allowed until June 2007.*
- **Leghold Power Snare is not included** in the definition of a leghold trap, but is **prohibited** for black bear in all areas.

3 Neck Snares:

- **Power & Common Suspended:** Can be used underwater, but cannot be used to take black bear.
- **Common Suspended:** Trappers cannot use this snare to take or attempt to take any furbearer in Open Area Zones 1-5.

4 Body Grip Traps: All of the "Conibear"-type rotating-jaw traps that are currently being used are accepted until June 2007.

5 After June 2007, only those traps meeting the requirements of the AIHTS will be allowed. If no traps are found which meet the standard, use of existing traps will be allowed while research continues. The requirements for a killing trap to meet the standard are the following:

In a compound test, the trap must render 80 per cent (10 of 12) of animals tested irreversibly unconscious within a time limit of:

- 45 seconds for weasel
- 120 seconds for marten
- 300 seconds for all other species named in the AIHTS.

6 Firearms may be used to take furbearers, black bears and timber wolves. However, the use of firearms by trappers is subject to other regulations under *The Wildlife Act, The Provincial Parks Act* and local municipal bylaws.

4-8

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IMPORTANT NOTE CONCERNING THE FOLLOWING PAGES

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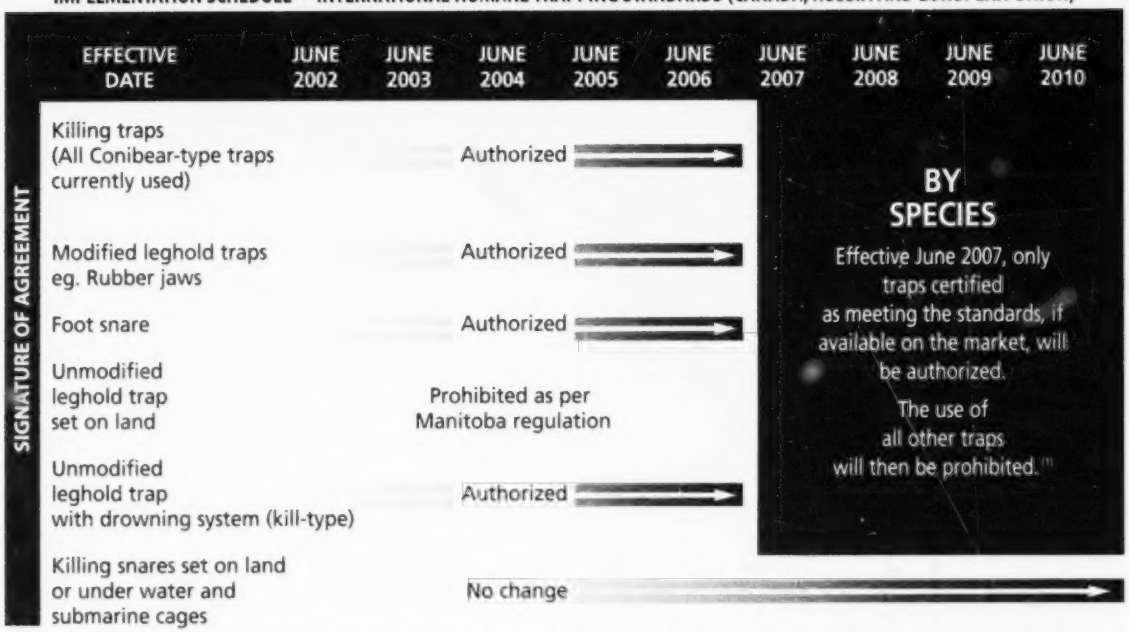
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE • INTERNATIONAL HUMANE TRAPPING STANDARDS (CANADA, RUSSIA AND EUROPEAN UNION)


EFFECTIVE DATE
JUNE 2002
JUNE 2003
JUNE 2004
JUNE 2005
JUNE 2006
JUNE 2007
JUNE 2008
JUNE 2009
JUNE 2010
SIGNATURE OF AGREEMENT
Killing traps (All Conibear-type traps currently used)
Authorized
Modified leghold traps eg. Rubber jaws
Authorized
Foot snare
Authorized
Unmodified leghold trap set on land
Prohibited as per Manitoba regulation
Unmodified leghold trap with drowning system (kill-type)
Authorized
Killing snares set on land or under water and submarine cages
No change
BY SPECIES
Effective June 2007, only traps certified as meeting the standards, if available on the market, will be authorized.
The use of all other traps will then be prohibited. (1)

(1) If no certified trap is available for a given species after June 2007, it will be possible to continue to use the traps allowed at that time (even though they do not meet the standards) until a replacement trap consistent with the standards is available.

HUMANE TRAPS AND CERTIFICATION (Updated July 2, 2002)

By autumn 2007, only CERTIFIED traps will be legally allowed for trapping the species listed in the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS). This certification can only be obtained through the Canadian Trap Certification Program administered by the provinces and territories. The following traps have been found, through testing, to meet the requirements of the AIHTS for specific species; however, to allow their legal use in 2007 and beyond, they must also be CERTIFIED. It is the responsibility of trap manufacturers to request certification.

SPECIES	KILLING TRAPS MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE AIHTS (*indicates also now certified for use after 2007)
Beaver (on land and underwater)	Bélisle Super X 330*; BMI 330; Bridger 330; LDL C 330; Rudy 330; Sauvageau 2001-11*; Species-Specific 330 Dislocator Half-Magnum*; Species-Specific 440 Dislocator Half-Magnum; Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
Beaver (underwater)	BMI 280; Bélisle Super X 280*; LDL 280; Rudy 280*; Sauvageau 2001-8*; Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280
River Otter (underwater)	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
Weasel	Victor Rat Trap
Fisher	Sauvageau 2001-8*
Marten	Bélisle Super X 120*; BMI 126 Magnum; LDL B120 Magnum; Rudy 120 Magnum*; Sauvageau C 120 Magnum*; Sauvageau 2001-5*
Muskrat (on land)	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110; Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120; Triple M
Muskrat (underwater)	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110; Jaw-type leghold trap with submersion system
Lynx	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
Raccoon	Bélisle Super X 160*; Bélisle Super X 220*; BMI 160; BMI 220; Bridger 220; LDL 160; LDL 220; Rudy 220*; Sauvageau 2001-6*; Sauvageau 2001-7*; Sauvageau 2001-8*; Species-Specific 220 Half-Magnum; Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 160; Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220

SPECIES	RESTRAINING TRAPS MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE AIHTS (*indicates also now certified for use after 2007)
Bobcat	Bélisle Footsnare*
Coyote	**Bélisle Footsnare*; Bridger #3 equipped with 5/16-inch offset, double rounded jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaws and 1/4-inch on underside of jaws), with 4 coil springs and a swivel centre mounted on base plate**
Lynx	Bélisle Footsnare*; Victor #3 Soft Catch (unmodified); Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs; Victor #3 equipped with 3/16-inch jaw laminations and 4 coil springs and a swivel centre mounted on base plate

* CERTIFIED trap models are given exclusive identification letters that manufacturers will have to mark on traps they manufacture in 2007 and beyond. Trappers may still legally use these same trap models after the implementation of the AIHTS (2007), regardless of whether they bear this mark. **THIS LIST WILL BE UPDATED AS TEST RESULTS AND CERTIFICATION BECOME KNOWN.**

SUMMARY OF USES OF LEGHOLD TRAPS AND SNARE DEVICES IN MANITOBA (Examples of various devices shown)

SPECIES	UNMODIFIED LEGHOLD RESTRAINING TRAP	MODIFIED LEGHOLD TRAP	COMMON SUSPENDED SNARE	POWER SNARE	LEGHOLD POWER SNARE
BADGER	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
BEAVER	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones & Drowning Set in Open Zones*	Allowed*	Allowed*
BLACK BEAR	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
BOBCAT	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
COYOTE	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
FISHER	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
FOX (ALL)	Allowed	Allowed	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
LYNX	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
MARTEN	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
MINK	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
MUSKRAT	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
OTTER	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
RACCOON	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
RED SQUIRREL	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
TIMBER WOLF	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
WEASEL (ERMINE)	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
WOLVERINE	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*

**Effective June 2007, only traps certified as meeting the standards, if available on the market, will be authorized (see Implementation Schedule on page 4).*

***Examples only of modified leghold traps available commercially.*

Refer to the "Trapping Regulations" section (page 8) of this guide for additional conditions of use and consult with your nearest Natural Resource Officer for additional information respecting trapping regulations.

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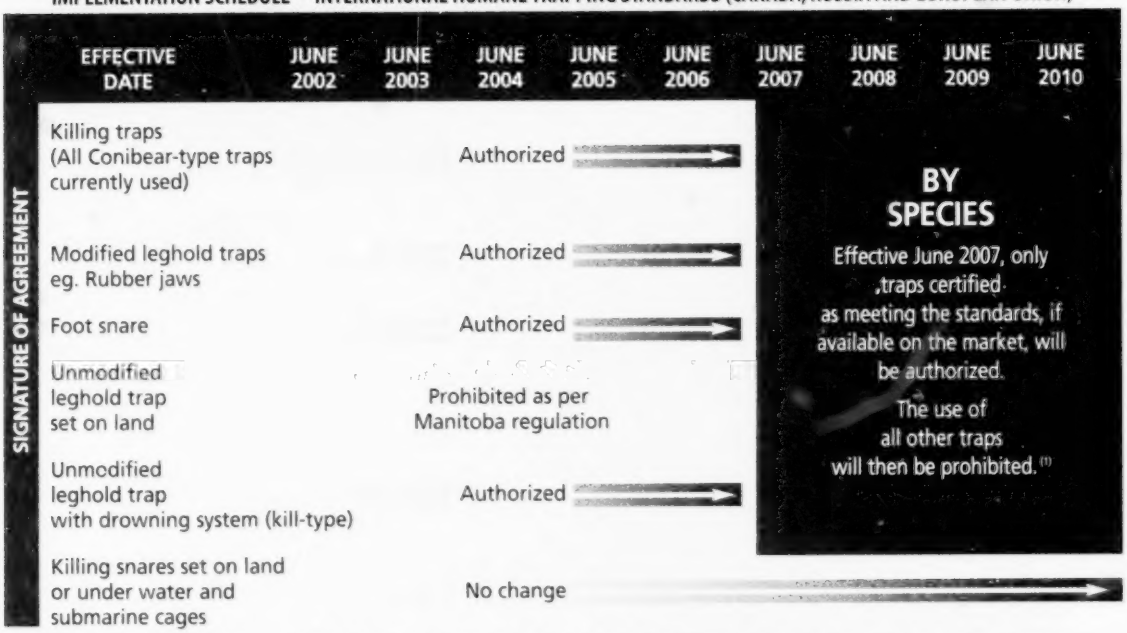
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BLACK BEAR	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
BOBCAT	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
COYOTE	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
FISHER	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
FOX (ALL)	Allowed	Allowed	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
LYNX	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
MARTEN	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
MINK	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
MUSKRAT	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
OTTER	Drowning set only*	Drowning set only*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
RACCOON	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
RED SQUIRREL	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
TIMBER WOLF	Prohibited	Allowed*	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
WEASEL (ERMINE)	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*
WOLVERINE	Prohibited	Prohibited	RTL Zones Only*	Allowed*	Allowed*

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Licences and Permits

Manitoba's trapping licence fees are:

- Registered Trapline (RTL) Permit: $10.00
- Resident Trapping Licence: $5.00
- Treaty Indian Open Area: Free
- Youth Trapping Licence/Permit:* Free

*Youth trapping licences are available to qualified trappers who are 17 years of age or younger at any time during the fur year September 1 - August 31. For the 2002/03 fur year, this will include any trapper who turns 18 on or after September 1, 2002.

See Mandatory Trapper Education requirements on page 13.

When fur is being shipped, sold or taken to a taxidermist or tanner for mounting or dressing, the following information must be provided: licence number of the trapper who caught the furbearer, and the area where the furbearer was taken. Record licence numbers correctly or your fur production will not be credited to you.

WÍHTAMÁKÉWIN É-ISI APATAHKI WAN'IKANA AKWA NAKWÁKANA OHCI

TOWÍHKÁN AHTAY	NATO PÍWÁPISKO WANÍKAN	OSKI PÍWÁPISKO WANÍKAN	NATO NAKWÁKAN	WÉPAKWÂKAN	MISITOWI NAKWÁKAN
MISTANASK	namwác	namwác	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
AMISK	éhé nistápawéwin poko*	éhé nistápawéwin poko*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk nistápawéwin kéhciwák ká isi páskiténikátéki*	éhé*	——
KAHITÉWASKWA	namwác	namwác	namwác	namwác	namwác
PISIW (BOBCAT)	namwác	éhé*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
APISTAHÍHKANÍS	namwác	éhé*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
OCÉK	namwác	namwác	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
MAHKÉSIW	éhé	éhé	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
PISIW (LYNX)	namwác	éhé*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
WÁPISTÁN	namwác	namwác	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
SÁKWÉSIW	éhé, nistápawéwin poko*	éhé, nistápawéwin poko*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
WACASK	éhé, nistápawéwin poko*	éhé, nistápawéwin poko*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
NIKIK	éhé, nistápawéwin poko*	éhé, nistápawéwin poko*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
WÍNIPICÁP	namwác	namwác	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
ANIKWACÁS	namwác	namwác	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
MISTAHÍHKAN	namwác	éhé*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
SIHKOSIW	namwác	namwác	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
OKÍHKWAYÁKÉW/OMINÁCÍS	namwác	namwác	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——

**2007 askiy wáwi písim (June), wanikana ká ki pakitinikátéki poko, kita ki ápatanwa.*
(see Implementation Schedule on page 4).

Kinawapahta éyinánéw masinahikanékin ita ká wíhtamákék wanikéwi wanasiwéwin, akwa mína kakwécim okanawahtayéw kisáspin awasimé ki wi kisténihtén.

Accidental Furbearer Capture Policy

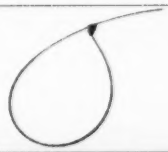
The department recognizes that, occasionally, an animal will be taken accidentally (eg. outside the open season). In these cases, the trapper may be allowed to keep and market one animal. The exception is black bear; open area trappers are not allowed to keep accidentally taken black bear. As soon as possible following the taking, the furbearer should be taken to the nearest department office where a possession permit may be issued. All other accidental captures by the same trapper for the same species must be surrendered to the nearest department office and will remain the property of the Crown.

Trapping and Sharing the Land

Trappers share Crown and private lands with other users. It is important that trappers use care where they place their sets to **minimize the potential contact with the non-trapping users of the land.**

- Trappers who use private lands are encouraged to provide the landowner with a map showing the locations of their traps and the types of traps being used. In this way, the landowner can caution other users of the land about trapping activity and reduce the possibility of injury to other users and domestic animals.

AANIIN GEDAABAJICHIGAADEGIN WANII'IGANAN ZHIGWA NAGWAAGANAN



AWESIIYAG	BIIWAABIKO-WANII'GANAN OKAADAAMAANG DESOOJIGEMAGAKIN	AYAANJICHIGAADEGIN BAKAAN WANII'GANAN	NAGWAAGANAN	GAA-GASHKAABIKISEG NAGWAAGAN	GAA-GASHKAABIKISEG NAGWAAGAN OZIDAANG ONJI
MITANASK(WAG)	gaawiin	gaawiin	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
AMIK(WAG)	Anaamibiigi-wanii'iganan eta*	Anaamibiigi-wanii'iganan eta*	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng Anaamibiigi-wanii'iganan*	Miinange*	——
MAKADE-MAKWA(WAG)	gaawiin	gaawiin	gaawiin	gaawiin	gaawiin
GIDAGAABIZHIW(AG)	gaawiin	Miinange*	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
MECHAAGANISH(AG)	gaawiin	Miinange*	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
OJIIG(AG)	gaawiin	gaawiin	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
WAAGOSH(AG)	Miinange	Miinange	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
BIZHIW(AG)	gaawiin	Miinange*	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
WAABIZHESHI(WAG)	gaawiin	gaawiin	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
ZHAANGWESHI(WAG)	Anaamibiigi-wanii'iganan eta*	Anaamibiigi-wanii'iganan eta*	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
WAZHASHK(WAG)	Anaamibiigi-wanii'iganan eta*	Anaamibiigi-wanii'iganan eta*	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
NIGIG(WAG)	Anaamibiigi-wanii'iganan eta*	Anaamibiigi-wanii'iganan eta*	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
ESIBAN(AG)	gaawiin	gaawiin	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
AJIDAMOO(G)	gaawiin	gaawiin	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
MA'IINGAN(AG)	gaawiin	Miinange*	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
ZHINGOS(AG)	gaawiin	gaawiin	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
GWIINGWA'AGE(G)	gaawiin	gaawiin	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——

**June 2007 da-maajise, iniwen eta wanii'iganan gaa-bagidinigaadegin da-aabajichigaadewan apii wanii'igeng.*
(see Implementation Schedule on page 4).

Inaabin "Wanii'iganiwi-Onashowe Mazina'iganing" ani-nishwaasowi-maziniiganing aaniin ge-gashkitooyamban geizhichigeyamban. Gemaa gaye ganoonzh'awe Natural Resource Officer gaa--izhinikaazod ji-wiinoamaag wegonen ge-gashkitooyamban wanii'igeyan.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Licences and Permits

Manitoba's trapping licence fees are:

- Registered Trapline (RTL) Permit: $10.00
- Resident Trapping Licence: $5.00
- Treaty Indian Open Area: Free
- Youth Trapping Licence/Permit:* Free

*Youth trapping licences are available to qualified trappers who are 17 years of age or younger at any time during the fur year September 1 - August 31. For the 2002/03 fur year, this will include any trapper who turns 18 on or after September 1, 2002.

See Mandatory Trapper Education requirements on page 13.

When fur is being shipped, sold or taken to a taxidermist or tanner for mounting or dressing, the following information must be provided: licence number of the trapper who caught the furbearer, and the area where the furbearer was taken. Record licence numbers correctly or your fur production will not be credited to you.

WÍHTAMÁKÉWIN É-ISI APATAHKI WAN'IKANA AKWA NAKWÁKANA OHCI

TOWÍHKÁN AHTAY	NATO PÍWÁPISKO WANÍKAN	OSKI PÍWÁPISKO WANÍKAN	NATO NAKWÁKAN	WÉPAKWÁKAN	MISITOWI NAKWÁKAN
MISTANASK	namwác	namwác	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
AMISK	éhé nistápawéwin poko*	éhé nistápawéwin poko*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk nistápawéwin kéhciwák ká isi páskiténikáték*	éhé*	——
KAHITÉWASKWA	namwác	namwác	namwác	namwác	namwác
PISIW (BOBCAT)	namwác	éhé*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
APISTAHÍHKANÍS	namwác	éhé*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
OCÉK	namwác	namwác	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
MAHKÉSIW	éhé	éhé	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
PISIW (LYNX)	namwác	éhé*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
WÁPISTÁN	namwác	namwác	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
SÁKWÉSIW	éhé, nistápawéwin poko*	éhé, nistápawéwin poko*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
WACASK	éhé, nistápawéwin poko*	éhé, nistápawéwin poko*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
NIKIK	éhé, nistápawéwin poko*	éhé, nistápawéwin poko*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
WÍNIPICÁP	namwác	namwác	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
ANIKWACÁS	namwác	namwác	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
MISTAHÍHKAN	namwác	éhé*	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
SIHKOSIW	namwác	namwác	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——
OKÍHKWAYÁKÉW/OMINÁCÍS	namwác	namwác	éhé, wanikéskanáhk poko*	éhé*	——

**2007 askiy wáwi písim (June), wanikana ká ki pakitinikátéki poko, kita ki ápatanwa.*
(see Implementation Schedule on page 4).

Kinawapahta éyinánéw masinahikanékin ita ká wihtamákék wanikéwi wanasiwéwin, akwa mina kakwécim okanawahtayéw kisáspin awasimé ki wi kiskénihtén.

Accidental Furbearer Capture Policy

The department recognizes that, occasionally, an animal will be taken accidentally (eg. outside the open season). In these cases, the trapper may be allowed to keep and market one animal. The exception is black bear; open area trappers are not allowed to keep accidentally taken black bear. As soon as possible following the taking, the furbearer should be taken to the nearest department office where a possession permit may be issued. All other accidental captures by the same trapper for the same species must be surrendered to the nearest department office and will remain the property of the Crown.

Trapping and Sharing the Land

Trappers share Crown and private lands with other users. It is important that trappers use care where they place their sets to **minimize the potential contact with the non-trapping users of the land.**

- Trappers who use private lands are encouraged to provide the landowner with a map showing the locations of their traps and the types of traps being used. In this way, the landowner can caution other users of the land about trapping activity and reduce the possibility of injury to other users and domestic animals.

AANIIN GEDAABAJICHIGAADEGIN WANII'IGANAN ZHIGWA NAGWAAGANAN

AWESIIYAG	BIIWAABIKO-WANII'GANAN OKAADAAMAANG DESOOJIGEMAGAKIN	AYAANJICHIGAADEGIN BAKAAN WANII'GANAN	NAGWAAGANAN	GAA-GASHKAABIKISEG NAGWAAGAN	GAA-GASHKAABIKISEG NAGWAAGAN OZIDAANG ONJI
MITANASK(WAG)	gaawiin	gaawiin	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
AMIK(WAG)	Anaamibiigi-wanii'iganan eta*	Anaamibiigi-wanii'iganan eta*	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng Anaamibiigi-wanii'iganan*	Miinange*	——
MAKADE-MAKWA(WAG)	gaawiin	gaawiin	gaawiin	gaawiin	gaawiin
GIDAGAABIZHIW(AG)	gaawiin	Miinange*	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
MECHAAGANISH(AG)	gaawiin	Miinange*	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
OJIIG(AG)	gaawiin	gaawiin	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
WAAGOSH(AG)	Miinange	Miinange	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
BIZHIW(AG)	gaawiin	Miinange*	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
WAABIZHESHI(WAG)	gaawiin	gaawiin	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
ZHAANGWESHI(WAG)	Anaamibiigi-wanii'iganan eta*	Anaamibiigi-wanii'iganan eta*	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
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ESIBAN(AG)	gaawiin	gaawiin	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
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ZHINGOS(AG)	gaawiin	gaawiin	Gaa-bagidiniweng ji-wanii'igeng etago*	Miinange*	——
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**June 2007 da-maajise, iniwen eta wanii'iganan gaa-bagidinigaadegin da-aabajichigaadewan apii wanii'igeng.*
(see Implementation Schedule on page 4).

Inaabin "Wanii'iganiwi-Onashowe Mazina'iganing" ani-nishwaasowi-maziniiganing aaniin ge-gashkitooyamban geizhichigeyamban. Gemaa gaye ganoonzh awe Natural Resource Officer gaa--izhinikaazod ji-wiindamaag wegonen ge-gashkitooyamban wanii'igeyan.

- With the permission of the pasture manager, PFRA/Community pastures are generally open to trappers after the cattle have been removed.

Sunday Trapping and Firearm Use

Trapping and shooting of furbearers, timber wolves and black bear are permitted on Sundays, provided the trapper holds a valid trapping licence and the trapping and shooting occurs during the period of the year and in an area of the province where trapping of that species is permitted. Trappers should also contact municipal officials about bylaws that may affect the discharge of firearms.

Marten

Marten were introduced into the Turtle Mountain area first in 1989/1990 through the support and efforts of local trappers. Based on recommendations from local trappers, the quota for each registered trapline licence holder will be six marten for the 2002/2003 season. The pelts from these marten must be tagged at the Boissevain District Office of Manitoba Conservation.

Trapper cooperation has been instrumental in the management of this and other species in southern Manitoba. The marten harvest will be evaluated prior to next season.

Wild Fur Royalties

Fur royalties must be paid on all wild furs taken and are usually deducted by the fur dealer or auction company where the first transaction occurs.

SCHEDULE OF ROYALTIES

SPECIES	ROYALTY RATE ($)
Weasel (ermine), Muskrat, Squirrel	0.05
Badger, Beaver, Fox (all), Mink, Raccoon	0.50
Otter	0.75
Bear, Coyote, Fisher, Lynx/Bobcat, Marten, Wolf	1.00
Wolverine	2.50

TRAPPING REGULATIONS

Note: This is a summary of the trapping regulations. For more information please consult your local Natural Resource Officer.

No person shall:

1. Trap, attempt to trap, possess or sell a furbearing animal without having first obtained a trapper's licence.
2. Trap in areas where trapping is not permitted.
3. Possess illegally taken furbearers.
4. Chase, drive, flush, worry, harass, follow after or search for furbearers from a vehicle. **Note:** The definition of a vehicle is a motor vehicle, trailer, tractor, powerboat, aircraft or any other vehicle drawn, propelled or driven by any means other than human power.
5. Remove, disturb, spring or in any way interfere with any trap set out lawfully by any other person for the purpose of taking furbearing animals.
6. Shoot a muskrat, beaver or otter except when they are on land or in a trap.
7. Ship raw fur out of the province without first paying the royalties and obtaining an export permit. Contact a local Natural Resource Officer for more information.
8. Tan or process raw furs without first paying the royalties on the pelts to be tanned.
9. Possess poison, including cyanide guns or parts of cyanide guns, for the purpose of taking furbearing animals.
10. Spear, break or destroy a muskrat house, beaver lodge or beaver dam without authorization from the Minister of Conservation. A licenced trapper may open a muskrat house in season for the purpose of trapping providing that he closes it so the water entrance does not freeze.
11. Use snares for taking furbearing animals and timber wolves in any areas except the Registered Trapline Area. Special permits may be issued in exceptional circumstances. This does not include power snares that may be used in the Open Areas to take furbearers, but not black bears.
12. Take black bear on a resident trapping licence in Open Area: 1-5. It is permissible to take black bear on either a RTL permit in the Registered Trapline Area or on a resident trapping licence in the Northern Special Trapping Area.
13. Trap or attempt to trap furbearing animals within Game Hunting Area 38, Grants Lake Wildlife Management Area (WMA), Oak Hammock WMA, Birds Hill Provincial Park, Beaudry Provincial Heritage Park or Pembina Valley Provincial Park, except under authority of a special permit issued by the minister or a person designated by the minister. Trapping is prohibited in ecological reserves.
14. Trap or attempt to trap furbearers on private land or on posted Crown land without first obtaining permission to do so.
15. Hold both a RTL permit and an open-area trapping licence during the same trapping year, except a landowner who may hold both.
16. Leave trapping devices set after the end of trapping season.
17. Trap furbearing animals using traps with teeth or serrated edges or with hooks.

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15. Hold both a RTL permit and an open-area trapping licence during the same trapping year, except a landowner who may hold both.
16. Leave trapping devices set after the end of trapping season.
17. Trap furbearing animals using traps with teeth or serrated edges or with hooks.

18 Trap furbearing animals using leghold traps attached to spring poles.

19 Trap furbearing animals using leghold traps set in trees or on poles above ground. The trap used must be a body grip or killing trap.

20 Trap furbearing animals using live holding devices unless they are checked at least once every 72 hours.

21 Use manual snares set on land unless they are equipped with a locking device or set in such a manner that the noose is prevented from expanding.

22 Take black bear using a snare (conventional, foot or power) or any live-capture device.

23 Take black bear while the bear is in its den.

24 Take a female black bear with cubs.

25 Have in possession a live furbearing animal unless specifically authorized by permit.

26 Buy and/or sell raw fur except under the authority of a dealer's licence.

27 Transfer or use the licence/permit of another person.

28 Market the pelt of a marten by Turtle Mountain registered trappers unless it has a tag issued by Manitoba Conservation affixed to the pelt.

29 Possess, sell, attempt to sell or import the bile or gall bladder of a bear.

30 Use an unmodified leghold trap with a jaw spread greater than 23 centimetres (9.06 inches).

31 Use a leghold trap to trap beaver, mink, muskrat or river otter unless it is set in such a manner as to restrain and kill the animal under water.

32 Use a leghold trap on land to trap badger, beaver, weasel (ermine), fisher, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, raccoon, red squirrel or wolverine.

33 Use an unmodified leghold restraining trap to trap bobcat, coyote, lynx or timber wolf.

34 Allow any part of the pelt of furbearers, black bears and wolves to be wasted, destroyed, abandoned or allowed to spoil.

35 On finding a live furbearer, or wolf in a trapping device, fail to immediately and humanely kill the animal.

Fur Dealers

With a few exceptions, reports completed by dealers are now more legible and complete. It is essential to furbearer management programs that fur dealers continue this practice. It has reduced the number of unknown trappers and species production records. There are still some dealers who:

1. Do not submit NIL reports.
2. Continue to submit late reports.
3. Buy fur from individuals who are using another persons trapper's licence.

The dealer reports are being monitored on a monthly basis. Compliance audits by department staff will continue and appropriate action will be taken where necessary.

The *Fur Dealers, Tanners and Taxidermists Regulation*, Manitoba Regulation 33/88 R, states in part:

- Each fur dealer shall immediately make an entry or record, on appropriate forms of every trade, purchase, sale, import or export made by him or her of any animal parts and each entry shall show the date of trade, purchase or sale, import or export, the name and address of the person from whom the animal parts were obtained or to whom they were traded, sold or otherwise disposed of, the type of licence held by that person and the number of the licence.
- Each fur dealer shall submit, on or before the 10th day of each month, a return, of each trade, purchase, sale, import or export of animal parts by the dealer the preceding month; and the address and licence number of the person from whom the animal parts were obtained. This includes a NIL report where there have been no transactions.

Exporting Raw Fur

- A provincial export permit is required before shipping or moving raw furbearing animal pelts from Manitoba to other provinces or countries. Provincial export permits are free of charge at your nearest department office.
- A CITES permit is also required to take bobcat, black bear, lynx, river otter and timber wolf across international borders. CITES permits, also free, are available at 200 Saulteaux Cres., Winnipeg, MB, R3J 3W3, or by calling (204) 945-1893. Arrangements for CITES permits may also be made through your nearest department office.

CITES (Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species) represents over 130 countries.

A CITES permit is needed to take specific "endangered" animals or their look-alikes across international borders. Examples of these are lynx and bobcat. Although there may be many animals of one type in Canada, such as timber wolf and otter, there may not be many in the rest of the world. In addition, black bears are included because trade in bear galls has depleted bear populations over most of the rest of the world.

Special Permits

For the purpose of furbearer management and protection of property, a Natural Resource Officer may issue special permits to harvest furbearing wildlife. Certain conditions may be attached to the special permit, such as type of device to be used, disposal of pelts, number of animals to be taken, etc.

COSEWIC

COSEWIC (Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada) is a federal/provincial committee that studies, reports on and assigns a status to various species of plants and animals in Canada. COSEWIC considers information from the most reliable sources and assigns status in one of the following categories:

EXTINCT: Any species of plants or animals formerly native to Canada but no longer known to exist anywhere.

EXTIRPATED: Any native species of plants or animals no longer known to exist in the wild in Canada but occurring elsewhere.

ENDANGERED: Any native species of plants or animals that is threatened with imminent extinction or extirpation throughout all or a significant portion of its Canadian range.

THREATENED: Any native species of plants or animals that is likely to become endangered in Canada if the factors affecting its vulnerability are not reversed.

VULNERABLE: Any native species of plants or animals that is at risk because of low or declining numbers, occurrence at the fringe of its range or in restricted areas, or for some other reason, but is not a threatened species. In Manitoba, the wolverine and bobcat are listed as vulnerable.

FURBEARER MANAGEMENT

Wolves in Manitoba

Current harvest levels and uses of Gray (Timber) Wolf populations in Manitoba are sustainable. Although surveys are not conducted, the provincial population is estimated at 4,000 individuals. Numbers vary between regions, and are very substantial in the southeast, Duck-Porcupine mountains and northern regions. The season for wolves has been extended for the 2002/2003 trapping year to coincide more closely with the licenced hunting season and in recognition that the population can support the additional harvest.

Concerns arose several years ago about the Riding Mountain National Park (RMNP) wolf population, which had declined drastically from a winter peak of over 130 in the 1970s to just over 28 animals in the late 1990s. This population is semi-isolated and individuals will often travel out of RMNP, making the wolves vulnerable to over-exploitation. Sarcoptic mange and other afflictions also contribute to this population's mortality. Manitoba supported these concerns by first removing the limited licenced Big Game season for the species in the Game Hunting Areas 23 and 23A immediately surrounding RMNP. The trapping season in Open Trapping Area Zone 2A was subsequently closed in 2001/2002. The wolf population will continue to be monitored by Parks Canada Agency to determine the number of animals.

Wolves can still be taken when defending property (eg. livestock), in most areas where the licenced season is closed, such as Zone 2A above. The use of licenced trappers is encouraged, and all wolves taken in a closed area must be reported to Manitoba Conservation within 10 days. If you are planning to be involved in depredation actions, please contact the nearest district office of Manitoba Conservation.

Beaver Management

The beaver is one of Manitoba's most important furbearers. In the early 1900s, beaver almost became extinct because of overharvest. However, strict conservation measures and the introduction of the registered trapline system during the mid-1940s were successful in rejuvenating the population.

The number of beaver harvested by trappers is directly related to the average market value of beaver pelts on the fur markets. Recent harvests have ranged from a low of 12,000 in 1990/91 (average pelt value of $14) to a high of 68,000 in 1979/80 (average pelt value of $40). During successive years of low prices, trapping pressure is reduced and the beaver population grows relatively uninhibited until they become a major problem causing millions of dollars damage to private property, transportation routes and farmland. Most problems occur in rural municipalities adjacent to the Duck Mountain Provincial Park and RMNP and, more recently, in the southeastern part of the province where abnormal amounts of precipitation have occurred.

To assist rural municipalities and northern communities with beaver-related problems, Manitoba Conservation introduced the Problem Beaver Removal Program in 1993. The program has removed approximately 6,000 problem beaver annually. For every beaver which they paid trappers to remove from selected problem sites, municipalities were reimbursed $15. However, the impact of this program was minimal because low pelt prices reduced the trapping pressure during the licenced season. The beaver population continued to grow.

Manitoba Conservation introduced a Winter Beaver Subsidy Program in 2001/02 to encourage trappers to remove beaver from chronic problem areas and registered trapline districts adjacent to municipalities that are affected by beaver migrating out from the registered traplines. A subsidy of $15 was made available for beaver taken from designated problem sites. The winter program successfully increased the beaver harvest 40 per cent over the year previous and several municipalities and trappers expressed satisfaction with this new program.

The Winter Beaver Subsidy Program will again be implemented during the current trapping season, targeting the major problem areas. A reduced summer program will operate from May 1 to September 30, 2002, and the winter program will commence on the opening day of the beaver trapping season for that area. Trappers

who are interested in participating in these programs should contact their local municipality or nearest Manitoba Conservation district office to obtain information on the program guidelines and areas eligible.

Occupational Standards

The department is a member of a committee to develop *National Occupational Standards for Trappers*. The Fur Institute of Canada (FIC) has taken the lead role through funding provided by Human Resources Development Canada to develop minimum occupational standards for trappers. The committee is comprised of representatives from provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments, industry and trappers. The standards are expected to be developed within the next two years.

Trapping and Forestry

Crown lands in Manitoba are often managed using the principles of multiple use. Two of the many uses include furbearer and timber management. Both activities are important to the regional and provincial economies, and when properly managed, can co-exist in many areas and be mutually beneficial. Roads into cutting areas can also provide access for trappers to their lines. Beaver trapping helps prevent flooding of these roads and of other timber-related operations. The key to co-existence is communication between all users of the land.

Timber management operations in Manitoba require licences and permits. In addition to provincial guidelines and company procedures, specific conditions are included on all work permits. Forest Management Licence (FML) holders conduct the majority of timber harvesting in Manitoba. Licencees are encouraged to use the most effective communication tools to ensure other users of the land are aware of what activities will be undertaken and where. Annual public consultation meetings are held in communities throughout each FML area, and direct contact with stakeholders is initiated when necessary. An effort is made for open dialogue so that various interests are made known and equitable solutions developed. The discussions can range from exchange of letters to face-to-face negotiations on how timber operations can provide the most benefit or least impact on a trapper's line.

All parties should make an effort to keep in touch during the entire year (not just once) to exchange information. Local fur councils can be one contact point with forestry companies, and in most areas, regular meetings with local trappers are another effective means of communicating.

Other Programs

Several events were held to educate trappers on humane trapping techniques.

- In December 2001 and February 2002, trapper education instructors attended two workshops in Manitoba, as part of the FIC National Aboriginal Trapper Education Instructor series. Current trapping equipment and techniques, designed to meet requirements of the AIHTS, were taught. Held at Falcon Lake and Thompson, attendees were from Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Yukon, Northwest Territories, and the NW Ontario Treaty 3 and Treaty 9 areas.
- In February, in cooperation with the Manitoba Trappers Association, Northeast Region staff organized a Professional Trappers Workshop in Thompson. Trapper representatives from various communities were shown current techniques for humane trapping of furbearing animals and pelt preparation.

The department will, over the next year, undertake the following:

- Continue to co-operate in the holding of professional trapper workshops.
- Finalize revisions to the mandatory Trapper Education Manual.

Trappers are urged to convey their views directly to the department and through their local fur councils and the Manitoba Trappers Association. It is important that trappers' views are brought forward.

FURBEARER DISEASES

Several species of furbearers can carry parasites and infectious diseases that can be transmitted to humans such as rabies, tularemia, hantavirus and giardia (commonly known as beaver fever). Trappers are advised to take the necessary protective measures, including immunizations against rabies. Please consult your family doctor about immunization against rabies. If you are in Winnipeg frequently, you may find it convenient to be immunized through the intradermal program (contact Margaret Rubin, Health Sciences Centre, 204-789-3364).

When animals suspected of being diseased are encountered, they should only be handled with good quality rubber gloves, sealed in strong plastic bags and taken to a department office as soon as possible. To avoid hantavirus infection, please call your nearest public health office for the Hantavirus Fact Sheet, or go to: **www.gov.mb.ca/health/publichealth/cdc/factsheets.html.**

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M121

IMPORTANT NOTE CONCERNING THE FOLLOWING PAGES

THE PAGES WHICH FOLLOW HAVE BEEN FILMED TWICE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE BEST REPRODUCTIVE QUALITY

USERS SHOULD CONSULT ALL THE PAGES REPRODUCED ON THE FICHE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A COMPLETE READING OF THE TEXT.

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What should I do if bitten by a wild animal?

Wash the wound or exposed surface with soap and water. Seek immediate medical advice by contacting your doctor, nearest health facility or local public health unit. Misericordia Health Links can assist you in contacting public health services (7 days a week, 24 hours a day) at 788-8200 (Winnipeg) or 1-888-315-9257 (province-wide).

If a wild or domestic animal is suspected to be rabid or you would like more information on rabies, contact your nearest Canadian Food Inspection Agency office. Their telephone numbers are located in the Government Listings Section (Government of Canada) in your telephone book.

Some doctors may not be aware of the serious and perhaps life threatening infections that can be transmitted to trappers by wildlife. Trappers should explain their contact with furbearers to the examining doctor. For more information on wildlife-caused diseases, please contact your local public health unit.

FUR MARKETING

The marketing options are:

- Pelts may be sold to a licenced fur dealer.
- Pelts may be consigned to a fur auction company.
- Pelts may be sold to a fur dealer or consigned to an auction company at fur tables held in Northern Manitoba.
- Pelts may be sold privately; however the trapper must pass on to the buyer their name and licence number and must pay the royalty at a Manitoba Conservation office prior to sale.
- Pelts may be commercially tanned and resold; however, the royalty must first be paid. Usually the tanning establishment will pay the royalty and add it to your cost.

Properly preparing furs is an important marketing practice.

ROYALTY – TOTAL COLLECTED

1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002*
$55,438	$62,321	$42,772	$39,305	$57,470	$43,503

** As of May 2002.*

FURBEARER HARVESTS AND VALUES

FURBEARERS TAKEN BY MANITOBA TRAPPERS

SPECIES	5 year averages 1985/ 1989	1990/ 1994	1995/ 1999	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002*
Badger	254	101	157	122	116
Bear	231**	n/a	57**	60	39
Beaver	33,850	21,739	28,245	21,223	27,087
Bobcat+	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	11
Coyote	6,863	3,564	2,342	3,780	4,467
Weasel (ermine)	7,815	2,318	2,657	1,505	2,975
Fisher	2,747	2,713	1,885	1,466	2,281
Fox (Red/ Cross/Silver)	6,684	4,749	2,061	2,406	1,769
Fox (White/Blue)	446	555	398	75	69
Lynx	333	339	164	454	566
Marten	9,345	9,698	18,099	33,040	13,886
Mink	15,818	5,382	6,147	3,505	3,302
Muskrat	125,417	34,109	50,553	27,099	38,078
Otter	2,099	1,478	1,813	2,049	2,281
Raccoon	3,121	1,259	2,638	1,444	2,498
Squirrel	14,129	5,191	9,104	2,660	5,795
Wolf	242	282	253	178	243
Wolverine	69	56	42	53	36

** As of May 2002.*
*** Estimate trapper harvest only.*
+ Included with Lynx prior to 2000/01.

AVERAGE AUCTION VALUE OF MANITOBA FURBEARERS

SPECIES	5 year averages 1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002*
Badger	22.40	18.38	23.04	43.64	48.97
Bear	66.80	74.10	104.71	164.72	108.18
Beaver	25.48	20.83	30.85	27.06	26.28
Bobcat	n/a	n/a	n/a	77.66	156.43
Coyote	46.70	33.85	33.91	23.27	28.89
Weasel (ermine)	2.93	4.35	3.44	4.54	4.24
Fisher	156.10	48.62	44.29	31.22	35.19
Fox (Red Cross/Silver)	20.95	17.08	22.82	23.02	25.76
Fox (White/Blue)	15.33	17.92	23.76	19.01	20.85
Lynx	405.00	91.90	84.51	77.66	98.33
Marten	84.40	55.47	47.42	43.04	50.88
Mink	44.20	28.84	22.27	15.84	17.24
Muskrat	3.07	2.15	3.47	3.24	3.35
Otter	39.70	70.24	72.99	96.98	113.69
Raccoon	16.35	10.55	18.05	17.06	18.99
Squirrel	0.75	1.31	1.24	1.38	1.30
Wolf	86.70	115.85	115.16	118.92	116.68
Wolverine	181.20	179.74	233.87	207.21	202.94

** As of March 2002.*
Average auction value determined by prices paid for furbearers at 1) Thompson Fur Table and 2) Average price obtained by North American Fur Auctions for Manitoba-caught furbearers at their fur auction sales.

MANITOBA TRAPPER LICENCES SOLD

	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/*2002
Open area	4,829	5,190	4,660	4,239	4,355	4,938
RTL Area	1,975	2,003	1,727	1,643	1,827	1,722
Total	6,804	7,193	6,387	5,882	6,182	6,660

** As of July 2002*

TRAPPER EDUCATION

Trapper education is an important part of furbearer management in Manitoba. Courses may be available on request and are usually three days or three evenings. Subject areas covered include:

- History of the Fur Trade
- Trapline Management
- Furbearer Biology
- Public Awareness
- Animal Rights
- Trapping Equipment
- Boarding (forming)
- Fur Marketing
- First Aid
- Humane Trapping
- Problem Animal Control Methods
- Furbearer Management
- Acts and Regulations
- Program Animal Welfare
- Trapper Ethics
- Skinning
- Fur Grading
- Trap Research
- Video Presentations

For further information, please contact the nearest Manitoba Conservation district office.

Mandatory Trapper Education

All first-time trappers, 12 years of age and older, are required by regulation to satisfactorily complete the Trapper Education Course. If a trapper has previously held a trapping licence or permit from Manitoba or another province, he or she is not required to take this training. The mandatory trapper training is offered in two ways:

1. First-time trappers may borrow a manual from any Manitoba Conservation district office and complete a multiple-choice question examination. A passing mark of 80 per cent is required. If this is not achieved, a second examination may be written later.
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Persons under the age of 14 must be accompanied by a licensed trapper when engaged in trapping activities in the field.

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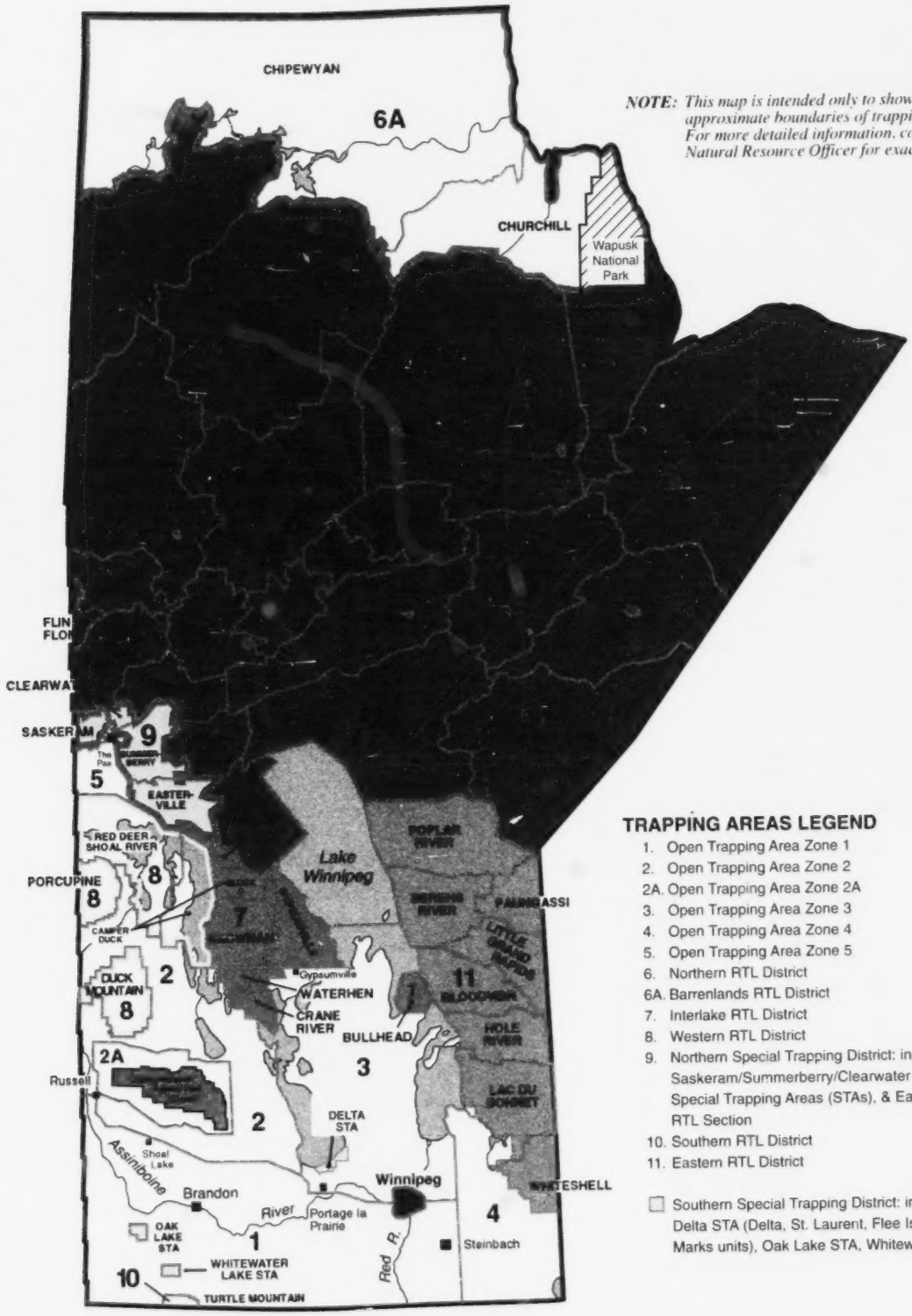
TRAPPING BOUNDARIES MAP



NOTE: This map is intended only to show the approximate boundaries of trapping areas. For more detailed information, consult your Natural Resource Officer for exact locations.

TRAPPING AREAS LEGEND

1. Open Trapping Area Zone 1
2. Open Trapping Area Zone 2
2A. Open Trapping Area Zone 2A
3. Open Trapping Area Zone 3
4. Open Trapping Area Zone 4
5. Open Trapping Area Zone 5
6. Northern RTL District
6A. Barrenlands RTL District
7. Interlake RTL District
8. Western RTL District
9. Northern Special Trapping District: includes Saskeram/Summerberry/Clearwater Special Trapping Areas (STAs), & Easterville RTL Section
10. Southern RTL District
11. Eastern RTL District

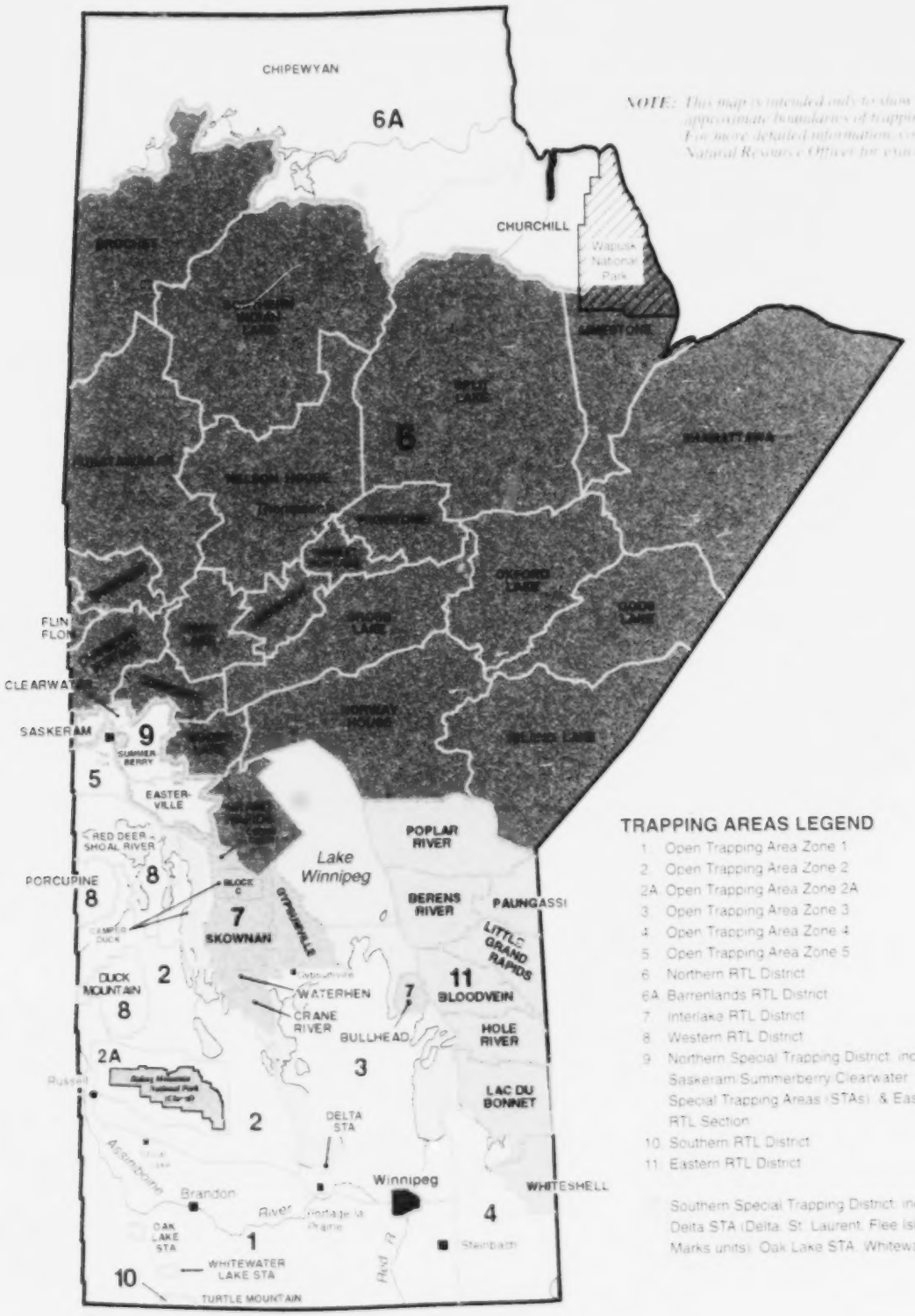
☐ Southern Special Trapping District: includes Delta STA (Delta, St. Laurent, Flee Island, St Marks units), Oak Lake STA, Whitewater STA

2002-2003 TRAPPING SEASON SCHEDULE

Area and zone numbers used below refer to the numbers shown in the trapping areas map legend on the previous page.

			SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG
AQUATIC/SEMI-AQUATIC	BEAVER	Open Area Zones 1, 3, 4 & RTL Districts 7,8,10,11				Oct. 14, 2002 to May 15, 2003								
		All Other Areas				Oct. 14, 2002 to May 31, 2003								
	MINK	RTL Section 6A			Nov. 1, 2002 to Feb. 15, 2003									
		All Other Areas			Nov. 1, 2002 to Jan. 31, 2003									
	MUSKRAT	Open Area Zone 5; Northern STA; all RTL Districts (except Gypsumville RTL Section & Camperduck Blocks A & B)				Oct. 14, 2002 to May 31, 2003								
		Gypsumville RTL Section & Camperduck Blocks A & B							Mar. 15, 2002 to April 30, 2003					
		Open Area Zones 1-4				Oct. 14, 2002 to April 30, 2003								
		Southern STAs, Oak Hammock Marsh & Grant's Lake WMAS			Special Permit Only									
	RIVER OTTER	Open Area Zone 1 & RTL District 10				Closed								
		Open Area Zones 2, 2A, 3, 4 & RTL District 8			Nov. 1, 2002 to Feb. 28, 2003									
		All Other Areas				Nov. 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003								
TERRESTRIAL	BADGER	All Areas			Nov. 1, 2002 to Jan. 31, 2003									
	BLACK BEAR	Northern STA & RTL Districts 6-8, 11 (except Whiteshell RTL Section)				Sept. 16, 2002 to May 31, 2003								
		Whiteshell RTL Section				Sept. 16, 2002 to May 19, 2003								
		All other areas				Closed								
	FISHER	Open Area Zone 1 & RTL District 10				Closed								
		RTL Districts 6 & 6A				Nov. 1, 2002 to Mar 31, 2003								
		All Other Areas			Nov 1, 2002 to Feb 15, 2003									
	FOX (ARCTIC)	RTL District 6 & 6A				Nov. 15, 2002 to Mar. 31, 2003								
		All Other Areas				Closed								
	FOX (RED) & COYOTE	RTL District 6A				Nov. 15, 2002 to Mar. 31, 2003								
		All Other Areas			Oct. 14, 2002 to Feb. 28, 2003									
	LYNX & BOBCAT	All Areas				Dec. 1, 2002 to Feb. 28, 2003								
	MARTEN	RTL Districts 6 & 6A				Nov. 1, 2002 to Mar. 31, 2003								
		Open Area Zone 1			Nov. 1, 2002 to Feb. 15, 2003 (Quota of 2)									
		RTL District 10			Nov. 1, 2002 to Feb. 15, 2003 (Quota of 6)									
		All Other Areas				Nov. 1, 2002 to Feb. 15, 2003								
	RACCOON	All Areas				Oct. 14, 2002 to Apr. 30, 2003								
	RED SQUIRREL	All Areas				Nov. 1, 2002 to Feb. 15, 2003								
	TIMBER WOLF	Open Area Zones 1, 2 & Districts 8, 10				Oct. 14 2002 to Feb. 28, 2003								
		Open Area Zone 2A				Closed								
		All Other Areas				Oct. 14, 2002 to Mar. 31, 2003								
	WEASEL (ERMINE)	All Areas				Nov. 1, 2002 to Feb. 15, 2003								
	WOLVERINE	All Open Area Zones				Closed								
		All Other Areas				Nov. 1, 2002 to Feb. 15, 2003								

TRAPPING BOUNDARIES MAP



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AQUATIC/SEMI-AQUATIC	BEAVER	Open Area Zones 1, 3, 4 & RTL Districts 7,8,10,11				Oct. 14, 2002 to May 15, 2003							
		All Other Areas				Oct. 14, 2002 to May 31, 2003							
	MINK	RTL Section 6A			Nov. 1, 2002 to Feb. 15, 2003								
		All Other Areas			Nov. 1, 2002 to Jan. 31, 2003								
	MUSKRAT	Open Area Zone 5 Northern STA all RTL Districts (except Gypsumville RTL Section & Camperduck Blocks A & B)				Oct. 14, 2002 to May 31, 2003							
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		Open Area Zones 1-4				Oct. 14, 2002 to April 30, 2003							
		Southern STAs, Oak Hammock Marsh & Grant's Lake WMAs			Special Permit Only								
	RIVER OTTER	Open Area Zone 1 & RTL District 10				Closed							
		Open Area Zones 2, 2A, 3, 4 & RTL District 8			Nov. 1, 2002 to Feb. 28, 2003								
		All Other Areas				Nov. 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003							
TERRESTRIAL	BADGER	All Areas			Nov. 1, 2002 to Jan. 31, 2003								
	BLACK BEAR	Northern STA & RTL Districts 6-8, 11 (except Whiteshell RTL Section)				Sept. 16, 2002 to May 31, 2003							
		Whiteshell RTL Section				Sept. 16, 2002 to May 19, 2003							
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	MARTEN	RTL Districts 6 & 6A				Nov. 1, 2002 to Mar. 31, 2003							
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		Open Area Zone 2A				Closed							
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	WEASEL (ERMINE)	All Areas			Nov. 1, 2002 to Feb. 15, 2003								
	WOLVERINE	All Open Area Zones				Closed							
		All Other Areas			Nov. 1, 2002 to Feb. 15, 2003								

Trapper Responsibilities

Trapping is a privilege – not a right. Maintaining public acceptance of trapping as a legitimate vocation is the responsibility of trappers and resource managers. The greatest responsibility lies with the trapper to:

- Attain the highest possible degree of humaneness.
- Avoid capturing non-target animals.
- Maintain a high degree of proficiency in pelt preparation.
- Use a kill-type trap to harvest marten, weasel, mink and muskrat when taken on land. Kill-type sets for otter and beaver should be fully submerged. When a squirrel is harvested, other than by snaring or shooting, a kill-type trap should be used.
- Use underwater sets wherever possible for aquatic species. Proper locks and slide wires set in a sufficient depth of water should be used on all hold and drown-type shore sets.
- Ensure that padded leghold traps set on land are secured to a drag of sufficient weight and strength.
- Ensure that neck snares set on land are equipped with proper locking devices.
- Inspect live holding devices daily in the early morning. Make only as many sets as you can effectively manage.
- Identify trap and snare (power and conventional) "set locations" and carefully record them.
- When trapping on private land always ask permission and provide the landowner with a map showing the location and the types of traps and snares used.
- Know and use proper releasing and killing methods.
- Dispose of animal carcasses properly.
- Respect the rights and property of others and assist landowners with removal of problem wildlife.
- Encourage and support trapper education and public awareness programs.
- Promptly report the presence of diseased animals to the nearest department office.
- Protect and conserve wildlife and its habitat.
- Respect and obey laws.

CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

Manitoba Trappers Association

The Manitoba Trappers Association (MTA) represents the interests of all trappers. Your involvement is important, and MTA gives provincial focus to trappers' concerns. The association needs committed members, and the department encourages all trappers to become active in their local affairs through the Local Fur Councils (LFCs). LFCs can play a vital role by bringing forward local concerns to the department. In areas where there are active LFCs, the council can, with the department, review applications for vacant registered traplines to ensure local traditions are taken into consideration during the review process.

For more information, please contact:

Manitoba Trappers Association
Box 518
Lac du Bonnet, MB R0E 1A0
Telephone: (204) 345-9107 • Fax: (204) 345-9170

Fur Institute of Canada

The Fur Institute of Canada (FIC) is a non-profit organization supported by all sectors of the fur industry, including trappers, to promote conservation and optimum development of Canada's fur resources.

Since FIC was incorporated in 1983, it has:

- Promoted a united effort by all sectors in resolving issues faced by the fur industry.
- Promoted standardization of trapper education programs in Canada.
- Developed and implemented national and international public education programs.
- Promoted the conservation of furbearing animals through increased knowledge of furbearer biology, behaviour and habitat management, and played key roles in the reintroduction of fisher and marten into certain areas.

- Developed the most extensive trap research program in the world.
- Taken the leading role in the development of international standards for animal traps.
- Undertaken workshops in Manitoba to provide aboriginal trappers with information respecting the AIHTS.

The trap research program has resulted in several traps being approved as meeting the standards. A complete list of the traps approved as meeting the standards (July 2, 2002) is identified on page 4 of this guide.

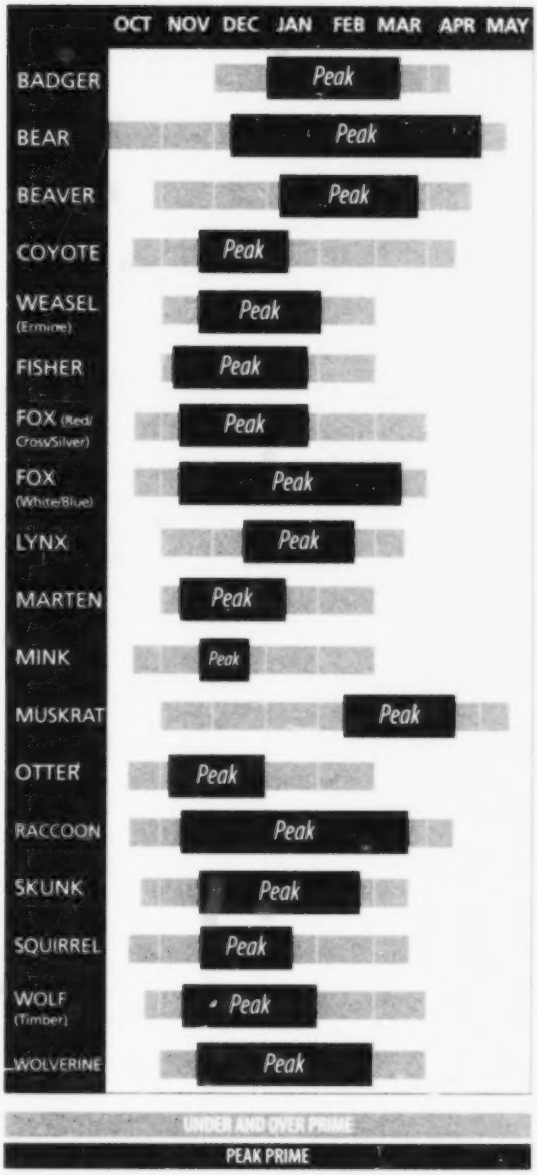
For more information, please contact:

The Fur Institute of Canada
Suite 605 -130 Slater Street
Ottawa ON K1P 6E2
Telephone: (613)231-7099 Fax: (613)231-7940
www.fur.ca

FURBEARER PRIMENESS

An important criterion used in setting furbearer seasons is primeness of the pelt. In a fully prime pelt both the guard hairs and the under-fur have reached optimum length and density. On the leather side of the pelt, the roots of the new hairs have decreased, and the melanocytes (pigment-containing cells) in the hair roots have ceased producing the pigment melanin and have contracted, resulting in a skin that is soft, flexible and creamy white. In an un-prime skin, the under-fur and guard hairs are not fully developed and are at low density. The leather is bluish to black as a result of active pigment production in the hair roots. In order to realize top value, trappers are urged to harvest furbearers during peak prime periods.

FURBEARER PRIMENESS CHART



FIRST NATIONS INITIATIVES

The Rights and Responsibilities of First Nations Trappers in Manitoba

First Nations people have always had a special relationship with the natural environment and the land. This relationship is based on subsistence needs and cultural values extending back thousands of years.

The Natural Resources Transfer Agreement (1930), which forms part of the *Constitution Act* (1982), provides that First Nations people have the right to trap for food:

- at all seasons of the year on all unoccupied Crown lands, and
- on any other lands to which they may have the right of access.

Recognizing the Treaty and Constitutional rights of First Nations people, Manitoba recognizes that status Indian people, when trapping for food or traditional ceremonial purposes on lands where they have a right of access:

- Do not require licences;
- Are not restricted to specific seasons;
- Are not restricted to limits unless there restrictions that are intended for conservation purposes;
- May share the meat and fur with non-status family members living in the same residence; and
- Are not subject to equipment restrictions including those as specified under EU Regulation #3254/91 or more commonly known as the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards.

First Nations people generally have the right of access to trap for food or traditional ceremonial purposes within:

- Indian Reserves, Wildlife Management Areas, Provincial Forests, areas of Provincial Parks where licensed trapping is permitted, unoccupied Crown lands, and other Crown lands where licensed hunting or trapping is permitted;
- Private land with the permission of the landowner or occupant; and
- Federal land, such as PFRA/community pastures and CFB Shilo, when such lands are opened to the public for trapping, or with the permission of the Pasture Manager or Base Commander.

No person (status or non-status) may trap within:

- Riding Mountain National Park, Birds Hill Provincial Park, Beaudry Provincial Heritage Park or Pembina Valley Provincial Park;
- Areas of provincial parks closed to all hunting or trapping;
- Wildlife Refuges and most Ecological Reserves; and
- Areas closed to all persons for specific conservation reasons.

Conservation Requirements

With these rights come responsibilities such as conservation and safety. All First Nations trappers have a responsibility to ensure that their actions in taking furbearers do not impact the sustainability of furbearer populations. At times, restrictions become necessary for all trappers, including First Nations people, to ensure that the use of furbearers is sustainable. Restrictions that are intended for conservation and safety purposes apply to all trappers.

The rights of status Indian people are subject to conservation measures and other restrictions that do not unduly infringe on food harvesting. **First Nation trappers may not:**

- Trap protected furbearers for which trapping is prohibited such as wolverine in the Open Trapping Areas of Manitoba;
- Waste or abandon furbearers;
- Sell, trade or give away the meat, fur or any other part of furbearers taken under status Indian trapping rights, except that food may be given to another First Nations person; and
- Sell the pelt of a furbearer unless it was caught under the authority of a Trappers Licence and all trapping regulations were followed.

Non-First Nations people may accompany First Nations trappers that are trapping for food, but may not help them to exercise their trapping rights. For example, a non-First Nations person may not assist a First Nations trapper by trapping or shooting furbearers or be in possession of any meat or animal parts taken under First Nations trapping rights. They can, however, assist in the retrieval of furbearers or transporting of furbearers while accompanied by the First Nations person who took the animals.

Safety

Many safety restrictions contained in resource management legislation apply to all trappers in Manitoba, including First Nations trappers. **No trapper may:**

- Use trapping methods that are careless, unsafe or dangerous to any person;
- Discharge a rifle or shotgun at night (the period beginning at 1/2 hour after sunset and ending at 1/2 hour before sunrise the following day);
- Hunt from a Provincial Road or Provincial Trunk Highway or discharge a bow or firearm from such a road or highway, or shoot along or across such a road or highway (including the road allowance) for the purpose of taking a furbearer;
- Discharge a centrefire rifle, muzzle-loading firearm or shotgun using a slug from a public road within a municipality or local government district, or shoot along or across such a road; and
- Carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle or discharge a firearm from a vehicle.

It is also recommended that all trappers:

- Wear hunter orange clothes when trapping during the time of year when there are big game hunters in the same area or where there may be other people using the same area for other purposes; and
- Take a Manitoba Trapper Education Course.

Mutual Respect

There are many resource users on the land who are carrying on their traditions. Commercial and other licensed users of furbearers and other wildlife need to understand and respect the constitutionally protected rights of First Nations people. It is equally important for First Nations people to understand and respect the value that other users place on natural resources and their ability to participate in trapping for their purposes under a licence. All users need to work co-operatively towards building a stronger relationship if Manitoba's trapping and hunting heritage is to be preserved.

First Nations trappers when trapping for food or ceremonial purposes are encouraged to carry the federally issued Certificate of Indian Status to help a Natural Resource Officer determine that they are entitled to exercise the right to trap for food.

For more detailed information, please contact the nearest Manitoba Conservation office, or telephone 1-204-945-6784 in Winnipeg, 1-800-214-6497 outside Winnipeg or visit the Conservation Web site at: **www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/firstnations/**.

Treaty Land Entitlement

Manitoba Conservation is currently working with First Nations in the province in providing Crown land to fulfill outstanding treaty land entitlement (TLE). Many First Nations have or are in the process of selecting lands to fulfill their entitlements and some selections may have an impact on some traplines and trapping activity. The lands selected are eligible to become reserve land under the terms of the TLE Framework Agreement. Once the selected lands are confirmed, the First Nation may request an Exclusive Use Permit (EUP) from the Crown Lands Branch of Manitoba Conservation. Once the EUP is issued, First Nations have the authority to exclude all current and future uses of the permitted land, including trapping activities. For additional information on this process, you may wish to contact the Regional Lands Manager in Dauphin, The Pas, Thompson, Gimli, or Lac du Bonnet.

The following First Nations have outstanding TLEs: Barren Lands, Brokenhead, Buffalo Point, Fox Lake, God's Lake, God's River, Mathias Colomb, Nelson House, Northlands, Norway House, Opaskwayak, Oxford House, Peguis, Rolling River, Sapotaweyak, Sayisi Dene, Shamattawa, War Lake, Wuskwi Sipihk, York Factory.

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

Manitoba Conservation Offices

RED RIVER REGION

Manitou, MB, Box 10, R0G 1G0 • 242-2950
Morris, MB, Box 180, R0G 1K0 • 746-6567
Portage la Prairie, MB, 25 Tupper St. N, R1N 3K1 • 239-3206
Steinbach, MB, Box 2019, R0A 2A0 • 346-6111
Winnipeg, MB, Box 30, 200 Saulteaux Cres., R3J 3W3 • 945-7257

INTERLAKE REGION

Ashern, MB, Box 410, R0C 0E0 • 768-2368
Birds Hill, MB, Box 183, R.R. 2, Dugald, R0E 0K0 • 222-9151
Gimli, MB, Box 6000, R0C 1B0 • 642-6070
Grand Beach, MB, Box 220, R0E 0T0 • 754-2212
Gypsumville, MB, Box 9, R0C 1J0 • 659-5208
Hodgson, MB, Box 119, R0C 1N0 • 372-6296
Lundar, MB, Box 10, R0C 1Y0 • 762-5229
Riverton, MB, Box 70, R0C 2R0 • 378-2261
Selkirk, MB, 1 Keystone Drive, R1A 2H5 • 785-5080
Winnipeg Beach, MB, Box 388, R0C 3G0 • 389-2752

EASTERN REGION

Beausejour, MB, Box 50, 20 First St. S., R0E 0C0 • 268-6184
Bissett, MB, Box 108, R0E 0J0 • 277-5212
Falcon Lake, MB, Box 40, R0E 0N0 • 349-2201
Hadashville, MB, Box 17, R0E 0X0 • 426-5313
Lac du Bonnet, MB, Box 850, R0E 1A0 • 345-1400
Pine Falls, MB, Box 389, R0E 1M0 • 367-2481
Rennie, MB, R0E 1R0 • 369-5246
Seven Sisters, MB, Box 9, R0E 1Y0 • 348-2203
Sprague, MB, Box 70, R0A 1Z0 • 437-2348
West Hawk Lake, MB, Box 119, R0E 2H0 • 349-2245

WESTERN REGION

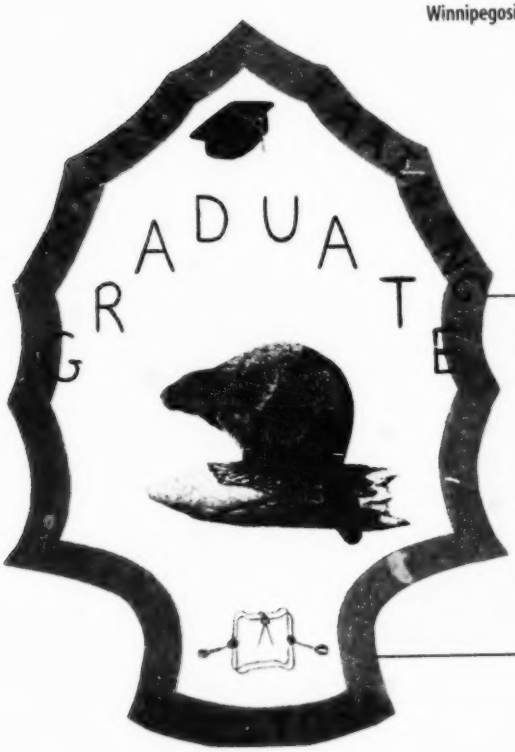
Boissevain, MB, Box 820, R0K 0E0 • 534-7204
Brandon, MB, 1129 Queens Ave., R7A 1L9 • 726-6441
Carberry, MB, Box 900, R0K 0H0 • 834-8800
Dauphin, MB, Box 10, 27-2nd Ave. SW, R7N 3E5 • 622-2106
Grandview, MB, Box 156, R0L 0Y0 • 546-5000
Killarney, MB, Box 1420, R0K 1G0 • 523-5200
Mafeking, MB, Box 27, R0L 1B0 • 545-2263
McCreary, MB, Box 128, R0J 1B0 • 835-2806
Neepawa, MB, Box 1089, R0J 1H0 • 476-2076
Roblin, MB, Box 849, R0L 1P0 • 937-2181
Shoal Lake, MB, Box 416, R0J 1Z0 • 759-4080
Swan River, MB, Box 640, R0L 1Z0 • 734-3429
Virden, MB, Box 1360, R0M 2C0 • 748-4240
Winnipegosis, MB, Box 366, R0L 2G0 • 656-4871

NORTHEASTERN REGION

Churchill, MB, Box 760, R0B 0E0 • 675-8897
Gillam, MB, Box 429, R0B 0L0 • 652-2273
Gods Lake Narrows, MB, R0B 0M0 • 335-2366
Island Lake, MB, Box 69, Stevenson Island, R0B 2H0 • 456-2362
Leaf Rapids, MB, Box 430, R0B 1W0 • 473-8133
Lynn Lake, MB, Box 239, R0B 0W0 • 356-2413
Norway House, MB, Box 100, R0B 1B0 • 359-6877
Thompson, MB, Box 28, 59 Elizabeth Dr., R8N 1X4 • 677-6640
Wabowden, MB, Box 40, R0B 1S0 • 689-2688

NORTHWESTERN REGION

Cranberry Portage, MB, Box 130, R0B 0H0 • 472-3331
Flin Flon, MB, Rm. 203 Prov. Bldg., 143 Main St., R8A 1K2 • 687-1640
Grand Rapids, MB, Box 322, R0C 1E0 • 639-2241
Snow Lake, MB, Box 339, R0B 1M0 • 358-2521
The Pas, MB, Box 2550, R9A 1M4 • 627-8287



1-800-214-6497

For more information on this and other wildlife programs, call this toll-free number or 945-6784 in Winnipeg or go to: **www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/wildlife.**

Youth Trapper Art Contest

Last year, the call went out for a new logo for the Manitoba Trapper Education Crest. The design chosen was developed by Kenny V. of Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes, Manitoba. Kenny's design incorporated the key elements of originality, simplicity and reflection of Manitoba's furbearer heritage. His design will be the basis for the new crest. Congratulations to Kenny and thanks to the following co-sponsors and donors: Manitoba Conservation, Manitoba Trappers Association and North American Fur Auctions. **A very big thank you and congratulations to all the young artists that took the time to create and submit entries.**

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